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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/585,324	09/26/2006	John Joseph Dunkley	2490-31 9711	
23117 NIXON & VAN	7590 11/19/201 NDERHYE, PC	EXAMINER		
901 NORTH G	LEBE ROAD, 11TH F	SAMALA, JAGADISHWAR RAO		
ARLINGTON,	VA 22203		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1618	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/19/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Cumment		Applicati	on No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/585,3	24	DUNKLEY ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examine	•	Art Unit				
		JAGADIS	HWAR R. SAMALA	1618				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication r Reply	n appears on the	e cover sheet with the c	correspondence ac	ddress			
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN asions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CI (SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by eply received by the Office later than three months after the patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IG DATE OF THE FR 1.136(a). In no evon. period will apply and w statute, cause the app	HIS COMMUNICATION ent, however, may a reply be tin ill expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this o D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	•			
Status								
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	27 September 2	2010.					
•	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.							
′=	Since this application is in condition for all			secution as to the	e merits is			
<i>/</i> —	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Dispositi	on of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are pending in the applicat 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	hdrawn from co						
Applicati	on Papers							
9)□	The specification is objected to by the Exa	miner.						
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)[_	accepted or b	objected to by the	Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to	o the drawing(s) b	oe held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by th	ne Examiner. No	ote the attached Office	Action or form P	TO-152.			
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
Attachment			4) Diptonious Comme	(PTO 442)				
2) Notic 3) Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	8)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate				

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt is acknowledged of Applicant's Remarks and Arguments filed on 09/27/2010.

• Claims 1-8 are pending in the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagura et al (JP 7211665, English version)in view of Aston et al (US 2004/0091421) **are maintained** for reasons of record in the previous office action filed on 03/26/2010.

Applicant's arguments filed on 09/27/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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Applicant argues that Nagura reference does not disclose surrounding a definite amount of phosphorus with a layer of silicon particles and is heated in such a manner to provide the establishment of a temperature difference between at least part of the silicon layer and the sample of phosphorus. This argument is not persuasive since Nagura teaches a method of diffusing the phosphorus vapors to the inside of the silicon crystal, the segregation of phosphorus into silicon crystal would reads on phosphorus coated with silicon particles and the phosphorus vapor is made to react to silicon powder at the temperature of not less than 1150 degrees heat treatment, and making the silicon wafer (0009).

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Applicant argues that there is no clear and unambiguous disclosure of phosphorus being substantially surrounded by a layer of silicon, the layer of silicon comprising a multiplicity of silicon particles, and heat being applied to the silicon in such a manner that a temperature difference is established between at least part of the silicon layer and the sample of phosphorus. This argument is not persuasive since Nagura teaches a method of diffusing the phosphorus vapors to the inside of the silicon crystal, the segregation of phosphorus into silicon crystal would read on phosphorus being coated with silicon particles and the phosphorus vapor is made to react to silicon powder at the temperature of not less than 1150 degrees (heat treatment), and making the silicon wafer. This phosphorus-silicon carries out vacuum enclosure of silicon powder and the red phosphorus into the quartz tube, and is easily obtained by heating at 1150-1200 degrees for about 5 hours. And after cooling, it grinds so that it may be set to 300 micrometers or less and it is considered as phosphorized-silicon powder (0009).

Applicant argues that Aston does not teach or suggest that the doped wafers have been produced by the method according to claim 1. This argument is not persuasive since this

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reference is combined for its teachings of knowledge in the art of a fabrication of a ³²P dosed porous silicon powder. Aston discloses that phosphorus doping of silicon via neutron transmission doping of silicon is a well established means of producing phosphorus doped silicon. In one embodiment, porous silicon particles, fabricated according to step (Ai), are subjected to thermal neutron bombardment in a nuclear reactor to bring about neutron transmission doping of the silicon. The irradiation conditions are chosen to maximize ³²P production within the porous silicon (0139-0143).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAGADISHWAR R. SAMALA whose telephone number is (571)272-9927. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30 A.M to 5.00 P.M.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Hartley can be reached on (571)272-0616. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. R. S./ Examiner, Art Unit 1618 /Jake M. Vu/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1618